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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the enhancement of the maximum limit of subsidy to sink Irrigation Wells from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 6349-62—R.M. 37-45-152, dated 12th March 1946, sanctioning the scheme for the grant of subsidy for Sinking Irrigation Wells in connection with Distress Relief.

2. Government Order No. R. 148-61—R.M. 96-45-2, dated 4th July 1946, directing that the time-limit for granting the benefit of the above scheme be extended to wells completed before the end of September 1946.

3. Government Order No. R. 5228-41—R.M. 96-45-5, dated 26th November 1946, directing that the period for payment of subsidy on completion of wells be extended till the end of the official year 1946-47.

4. Government Order No. R. 4733-46—R.M. 20-47-2, dated 9th October 1947, sanctioning the continuance of the scheme of subsidisation of Irrigation Wells for a further period of three years (from 1946-47).

ORDER NO. R. 4130-44—R.M. 61-48-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1948.

Under the scheme sanctioned in Government Order dated 12th March 1946 read above, a subsidy not exceeding 50 per cent of the estimated cost of irrigation wells, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per well, was to be paid in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar. The benefit of the scheme was extended to the other Districts also limiting the amount of subsidy in those cases to 25 per cent of the estimated cost. As per Government Order dated 9th October 1947, a uniform basis, namely, 50 per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per well, was to be adopted in all the Districts throughout the State for the grant of subsidy.

The enhancement of the maximum limit of subsidy per well was urged during the last Budget Session of the Representative Assembly of 1948, on the ground that even the present maximum limit of Rs. 500 per well was quite insufficient as the cost of wells has gone up in view of the enhanced cost of labour, material and general rise in the index of cost of living, Government promised that the request for enhancement of the maximum limit of subsidy would be favourably considered.

It is desirable to increase the irrigational facilities in State and Government are accordingly pleased to direct in view of the high cost of wells the maximum limit of g to be paid by the Government be raised to Rs. 1,000 per subject to the condition that not more than 50 per cent o cost of excavating or deepening each well will be granted.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM, *Rev.* [illegible]

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Lays down the procedure for speeding up the constructi of Primary School Buildings.

READ—

Letter No. P.W.D. 1395-19—48-49, dated 7th September 1948, from Director of Public Instruction, submitting proposals among others i matter of speeding up the construction of Primary School buildin encouraging local panchayets to undertake the construction of Pri School buildings.

ORDER NO. E. 4396-416—EDN. 111-48-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1948.

The Director of Public Instruction states that present procedure of getting Primary School buildings structed through the Public Works Department is defe in many respects leading to prolonged delay in comple construction in spite of timely grants being sanctio The time taken for construction has reached even three y after the date of sanction in many cases. He further st that as a result there are now six hundred primary sc buildings at various stages of incomplete work including c in which construction has not yet started. At present about 100 Primary School buildings are handed over for after completion every year so that the actual construc work is very much behind the schedule, and will be mor under a heavier programme now under contemplation, ur

methods are thought of. He has therefore suggested a
e of procedure by way of entrusting the construction of
buildings to village panchayets in order to expedite the
uction of Primary School buildings. Even during the
ession of the Representative Assembly it was indicated
ny members that the progress in the construction of
ry School buildings was very slow.

The question of construction of Primary School buildings was considered at a meeting of the marginally noted officers presided over by the Minister for Education held at Mysore on October 1948, and the Committee was of opinion that llowing procedure would be most suitable to speed up nstruction of Primary School buildings :—

ri M. Shamanna, Financial Secretary.
ri R. Kasturi Raj Chetty, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.
ri N. Lakshmana Rao, Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings.
ri K. Thipperudriah, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.
ri S. Muninanjappa, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.
ri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, Secretary to Government, Education Department.

1) A list of the places where the buildings have to be
e will be prepared by the District Education Officer and
o the Amildar.

2) The Amildar will get the plans and estimates pre-
for the buildings through the Village Panchayet Sub-
eers at the places where Primary School buildings have
put up, on the basis of the type design plan and
ard estimate making such minor alterations as are
sary in view of the local conditions. The materials
y available should, as far as possible, be used in the
ruction of these buildings. Burnt brick in mud or stone
e walls, junglewood for rafters, reepers, windows and
and Mangalore tiles for roofing should generally be
ed in the construction of these buildings.

3) Suitable sites for the location of the schools, with
ent playgrounds should be selected and expeditious
taken to acquire, if necessary, the same. Such sites
l generally be in healthy and elevated places.

4) The sum of Rs. 10 lakhs provided in the budget
l be distributed among the Deputy Commissioners in
ame way, as grants under the Rural Reconstruction
ne are being distributed to them, keeping some amount
serve to meet special demands or demands from Deputy
nissioners for additional allotment or demands from the
dents of the District Boards who may be willing to take
e construction of Primary Schools buildings.

5) In the case of estimates costing more than Rs. 1,000
ame should be got scrutinised by the Assistant Engineer
done in the case of village panchayet works. After such
iny the Deputy Commissioner should allot the necessary
s to the concerned Village Panchayets for carrying out
ork of construction of the school buildings, taking into
nt the donation, if any, from private people or communal
r or any amount which the panchayets will be able to
rom their funds.

6) The Amildar shall then call for tenders and dispose
e contract as is done in the case of village panchayet
s. If any contractor needs assistance in the matter of
y of rafters, reepers, windows, doors and tiles, the same
be arranged to be obtained and given by the Amildars to
ontractors on payment of actual costs.

7) Interim bills may be paid by the Amildar on mea-
ents taken by the Sub-Overseers, but final bills will be
only after check by the Amildar as in the case of Village
hayet works.

8) After the completion of each work, the Amildar will
a completion report to the District Education Officer and
uilding should be handed over to the concerned Village
hayet for maintenance.

(9) The responsibility for the speedy construction of primary school buildings which are proposed to be got constructed through the Village Panchayets will rest on the Deputy Commissioners. Quarterly progress reports regarding the construction of primary schools should be sent by the Deputy Commissioners to the Director of Public Instruction who will arrange to consolidate them and send them to Government.

(10) Whenever a District Board comes forward to undertake the construction of primary school buildings and when that District Board has a separate engineering establishment the work of construction of such primary school buildings may be entrusted to that District Board by the Director of Public Instruction. The amount payable to the District Board will not exceed in such cases, Rs. 1,500 for one room building of 15′×20′ and Rs. 3,000 for a two-room building. The District Board should conform to the type design and standard estimate in respect of all such buildings, as far as possible.

3. The Revenue Commissioner who was consulted in the matter is of the opinion that the scheme could be tried.

4. Government consider that the procedure suggested by the Committee is suitable and will tend to the speedy construction of Primary school buildings and accordingly directs that the same be adopted.

5. The Chief Engineer is requested to prepare a type plan and a standard estimate for the school buildings to be constructed in maidan and the malnad at a cost of about Rs. 1,500 for one room school building measuring 15′×20′ and about Rs. 3,000 for a double room building and submit the same to Government for approval.

6. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to take immediate action in the matter. It is trusted that the Deputy Commissioners will evince proper interest in this matter and that with the implementation of this scheme, the construction of primary school buildings will be speeded up and the difficulty experienced at present in the housing of schools will be overcome in a greater measure.

A. C. NIRVANI GOWDA, *Edn. Secy.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Restricting the enhanced rates of Dearness and High Price Allowances by 50 per cent to Officers of Government drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. C. 1-64—S. & A., dated 20th July 1946, directing that the rates of Dearness and High Price (War) Allowances sanctioned to the Non-Gazetted Officers be increased by 50 per cent with effect from 1st July 1946 until further orders.

2. Government Order No. Fl. 5315-5385—S. & A. 88-46-2, dated 10th January 1947, directing that the rates of Dearness and High Price (War) Allowances sanctioned to the Gazetted Officers drawing a pay of not more than Rs. 250 per mensem be also increased by 50 per cent with effect from 1st July 1946.

3. Correspondence ending with U. O. Note No. 334—B-II, dated 8th October 1946, from the Comptroller, furnishing his views regarding the rates of Dearness or High Price Allowance admissible to Non-Gazetted Officers drawing pay in excess of Rs. 250 per mensem.

ORDER NO. FL. 4339-4424—S. & A. 55-48-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1948.

Government are pleased to direct that the enhanced rates of Dearness or High Price (War) Allowance sanctioned in both the Government Orders read above shall apply only to officers whether Gazetted or Non-Gazetted, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem (Rupees two hundred and fifty only). This order is applicable to Railway Department also.

M. SHAMANNA, *Finl. Secy.*

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